### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI No. 355

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Brooms

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New, York THEATRE PRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR Place. -VALERTINE VOURDEN IN STEINWAY HALL, Bast Fourteenth street, near Irving Place.—SEVENTY-FIRST REGISERS BAND CONCERT. CARL. WOLFSOM'S FOURTH BEETMOVER MATINEY, at 3 o'Clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL. 306 Broadway. -- PROFESSOR HARTE

SAN PRANCISCO MINETERIS. 593 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel-In Their Existence Existence Systems, Singuage, Danguage and Burlangues-Cembrillo ar wise Fore Senger.

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA ROUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 W. westy-fourth street. - Browners's Minargans. - Spation investigates. - Spation investigates. - Spation investigates. - Spation investigates.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, Bechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-Ln a Variety of M and Laccharle Entertainments, Corps de Ballet, The Wuite Boys of Ireland.

MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Brookly:

HOOLEY'SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETRIOPIAN MIN

EVERETT ROOMS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—Mr. Dr Compova's LECTURE Mrs. SLOCUM at the Opena. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Grand and Crosby

NEW LORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broads Lacronna with the Oxy Hydrogen Microscope dally. Head and Right Arm of Proper. Open fr

New York, Friday, December 21, 1866.

# NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The public are hereby notified that the silver badges heretofore used by the regular reporters of the New Your Hanaro have been recalled, and will no longer be used as a means of identifying the attaches of this office.

### THE WEWS

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dal yesterday morning. December 20.
It is asserted in Paris that Napoleon has be

of Maximilian's abdication.

The relations between Italy and the Pope will probably

be arranged on a "firm" footing.

The United States iron-clad Miantonemeh with other American war vessels are in the Straits of Gibraltar.
The reading of the full text of President Johnson's

Message produced a good effect in Paris.

M. Fould states that theorevenue and expenditures of

France is reported to have made a heavy money loss

Constitution to Hungary.

The Bank of England rate has been reduced to three

and a hall per cent. United States five-twenties were at 71%. United States

bonds (62: were at 75% in Franklort.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady and closed drm, with middling uplands at fourteen five-eighths

pence. Breadstuffs were dult.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Williams, in making a per onal explanation, sold that he had been misropresented with regard to a memorial of ladies in the Treasury De-partment asking for an increase of salary, which it was a scurritous and insulting letters on the subject from interested. The resolutions presented on Wedleaday, looking to the establishment of territorial coverements for the Southern States, were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. A bill was introced to secure the speedy construction of the southern supporting the President to prevent the infliction of corporeal punishment in the States lately in rebellion of inquiry was adopted as to whether the President had caused United States troops to be marched into the toterior of Missouri since the 1st of December; and, if so, why, and it it was done at the request of th of that State. The Nebraska Admission bill was taken up, the question being upon Mr. Hendricks motion to postpone further consideration of the bill until the 7th day of January next. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermost, speke in support of Mr. Brown's impartia suffrage amendment as a condition of admission; and after a short debate the Senate went into executive sestion without toting on the bill or pending amendment, and adjourned soon after to meet again on Thursday,

the ted Proton from paying any claim against the government apprulag prior to April, 1861, in favor of any person who encouraged the reballion, was passed. A reso introduction of ered by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, appoint ing a nommittee to report a bill to establish free comshift shall be excluded except for improper conduct, and to be supported by laxes accessed on the property is the District, was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, argued in support of his proposition to reduce the salarie of the Senators and Representatives in Congress. Som facations discussion of the question followed, and after some further business the House adjourned until Thurs-

The memage of the President relative to the attempt of Santa Anna and Orlega to organize armed expeditions within the United States for the purpose of overthrow ing the astional government of the republic of Mexico, and a report from the Secretary of State on the sam subject, was referred to the Committee on Foreign ATairs and will be found in full in our column this

The weather auddenly turned very cold yesterday with a nopping and an easer air from the northwest. The thermometer at one o'clock this morning marked six degrees above 2010.
At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday

report from the committee appointed to take into con a teraffon the cession of a portion of the Battery to the government as a site for a new barre and revenue office oring such cossion and enclodying the auggestions on the subject presented by the Mayer at a previous meet-ing, was adopted. The annual reports of the Corpora-tion Attorney and Public Administrator were received and placed in the heads of the printer. A resolution diffecting the Street Commissioner to remove the sheds on the listing was adopted. The Board adjourned to Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

Tan Board of Health mot pesterday. Impector Fur-

man, who was charged with malfensance in office, was dismissed from his office. A resolution was adopted instituting suit against the owners or managers of the foreyboat Idaho for the recovery of any pocalities incurred by the alleged needigence or omission which causedsdapper to human life at the time of her destruc-

The Chember of Commerce held an adjourned meeting yesterday, when the advasbility of presenting a memo-rial to Congress for a reduction of the tax on cotton was considered, and after some debate for and against the ion further consideration of the subject was do-

Matter of absorbing interest to those who he's pay the

municipal taxes will be found in an article published in the Hurard this morning, headed "Municipal Extra-vegance." Among other items mentioned in the Comp troller's quarterly report of claims against the county paid during the quarter ending September 30, is one of \$12,818 for the expanses of the Volunteering Committee which still employs a chairman, nine clerks and two messengers for the transaction of business connected

vith volunteers and bounties.

The ship General McClellan, which ran ashore opportunity of the ship General McCleilan, which ran ashore oppo-positic Patchogue, L. I., on Wednesday, was rescued early yesterday moraling by the aid of the steaming Chamberian and the schooner Johnson, of the Coasi Wrecking Company, and towed to this city. In the United States Commissioners Court yesterday, the examination of the charge preferred against Alex-ander Ross, M. D. Sharkey and Joseph J. Yates, trading

ander Ross, M. D. Sharkey and Joseph J. Yates, trading as tobaccopists under the firm of Ross & Co., in this city, for having rendered false returns of their manufacture and sales to the Collector of Internal Revenue, was resumed before Commissioner Osborn. The testimony of one witness having been taken, the matter was adjourned to Monday. The evidence touching the the government does not levy any tax. The Consioner announced that he would give his decision

was tried and convicted of stealing 350 was tried and convicted of stealing 350 was age. John Newland pleaded guilty to an atte 1 larceny. Samuel Phillips also pleaded to the steal of the state of the

The Coroner's inquest over the body of Dr. William I. Massey was concluded yesterday, and the jury ren-tered a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of

A fire broke out in the premises No. 338 Broadway stlering, but was extinguished before spreading to by considerable extent. The loss is estimated at

A milk stable, on Lott lane, in Brooklyn, was burned yesterday morning, and eighteen cows and a ho burned to death.

Commissioner Newton vesterday decided in the co whiskey under the name of burning fluid, that they had thereby evaded the Internal Revenue tax, and ordered that they be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Their bail was increased to \$20,000. John Devlin, charged as a debter to the United States in the sum of \$400,000 fines and penalties incurred by alleged violations of the revenue laws, was held in default of \$200,000 bail. The case of Tilton, Devlin and Levan

The National steam Navigation Company's steamship Virginia, Capta'n Browse, will sail at noon to-morrow, Saterday, for Queenstown and Liverpool from pier 47

North river.

The elegant steamship Guiding Star, Captain Slocum will sail from pier 43 North river to-morrow. Saturday, for Rio Janeiro, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, both going and returning. The mail will close at the Post Office at half-past one o'clock.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Gold w weak and closed at 134% a %.

markets yesterday, and prices for almost all commodi-ties ruled in favor of the purchaser. Cotton was less nctive and a shade easier. Coffee was quiet but steady. On 'Change flour was less active, though not essentially lower. Wheat declined 5c., while corn was 2c. a 3c lower, with but little doing. Oats ruled dull at a concess sion of ic. Pork opened lower, but closed firm. Beet was steady, while lard was dull and heavy. Freights were also dull and lower. Whiskey was nominal. Na-val stores generally lower. Petroleum tending downward, with but little doing

### MINCELLAWPORE

Our Havana correspondence, under date of the 12th inst., reports that the information recently given of cholers having appeared at St. Thomas turns out to be false. The English sloop-of-war Wolverine had arrived Mila murder. The municipal tax on billiards had been abolished. Sugar was firm at 8½ rz. for No. 12. Ex-

tional impetus to the resident workmen. The ruins of Trinity Wesleyan chapel are being cleared away. See

Our special despatch from New Orleans states that moros, where Minister Campbell remained with the intention of soon proceeding to Monterey. General and the Susquebanna will await orders from the Nava

The trial of Madden, one of the Fenian prisoners, was continued yesterday at Sweetaburg, and evidence for the prosecution was closed. Two men were arrested in Mon-treal on Wednesday charged with robbing the New York Royal Insurance Company of \$250,600 in bonds, but were discharged by the Judge of the Court of Sessions on the ground that there was no extradition treaty helwest ers were subsequently rearrested and committed on civil warrant.

Colonel Boniford, commanding in North Carolina, pre-

cotones somiore, commanding in North Carolina, pre-vented the infliction of corporat punishment by the Sheriff on a negro in Raleigh yestorday. Indictments were immediately ordered against him by Judge Fowle, and the Governor of the State was called on to carry out the laws of the State. The whipping of the negro is to The President yesterday ordered a pardon for C. G

Momminger, the late secretary of the rebel treasury.

The South Carolina House of Representatives yesterday rejected the constitutional amendment by a vote of 95 to 1. GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING .- We thought the

reasons for which we declined the Post Office advertising had been made sufficiently clear to our readers. The following, which is only one of several communications recently received, shows that there are some who have

ceived, shows that there are some who have not rend our explanations on the subject:—

To THE SOURCE OF THE SOURCE

As our correspondent is a commercial man he will have no difficulty in comprehending our explanation. The other day an advertisement was sent us from the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, for which the sum of one bundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents was tendered as payment. We re fused to insert it, because on computing the space it would occupy we found that it would cost, on the lowest terms, seven hundred and fifty dollars. We declined the publication of the Post Office list for the same reason-simply because it does not pay. The rates offered for it would not cover the price of composition much less our usual rates of advertising, and we did not see why we should be galled upon to pay the difference out of our own pockets or to place the government on a more favorable footing than the poor chambermaids who find it to their advantage to occupy the space

Legislative Tinkering Are We to Have a Reformed City Government?

Since the adjournment of the last State Legislature we have had a batch of Senatorial com-mittees in the city, et different times, investi-cating a variety of matters of public interest connected with our municipal government One of these bodies has been charged with the duty of inquiring into the best means of relieving Broadway; another has had the management of our piers and wharves under con sideration; a third has been searching out alleged abuses at Castle Garden, including we suppose, the payment of two thousand dolsioners of Emigration to two outside agents, for settling a controversy in volved. Some of these committees, it is said. have agreed to report to the Senate at its next session in favor of such measures as they believe will remedy the evils they have dis covered. The Broadway trouble is to be met by the recommendation of the underground railroad scheme, and it is rumored that the interests of a company formed for the purpose of building docks and warehouses are not to suffer in the report upon piers and wharves. Of to be met with counter propositions and arguments from the projectors of rival jobs. The inderground railroad is very well, says one, but ed an aerial railway for way passer also. An arcade railroad or system of railroads will do better than both, says another. No person wants to travel through a dark, damp tunnel, or to kite along through the air or run through blocks of houses, urges an original Jacob, and a surface road is all that i required. So in the matter of piers and wharves; half a dozen different speculators claim that each has a plan better than that of the Dock and Warehouse Company, and is just as well entitled to have the city piers and wharves handed over to him, at a nominal price, to make a fortune out of

This is not the age for picayune legislation or for parcelling out jobs to sets of philanthropists whose object is to make money out of the public necessities. The city needs relief in all these matters; but it does not want and does not desire any further tinkering at reform. Its present evils arise in a great measure from the lack of an honest and efficient executive power, having authority over all the departments, and responsible to the highest officer of the State, who, in his turn, is responsible to the whole people. Under the existing pernicious system the city is governed by a batch of commissions and departments each independent of the other and without any recognized head. Legislation, demanded from time to time by glaring instances of official corruption, has made reforms by piecement and without any definite, connected system. We want no more of such patchwork relief. On the contrary, it is essential to the prosperity and safety of the city that the whole system should be changed and the government put under one responsible and efficient head.

If the Senate committees properly appr

ciate the condition and necessities of the city they will consolidate their work, and, instead making a series of disconnected reports on the several subjects which they have had under consideration, and all of which peed reformatory legislation, they will submit a general scheme of government which will cover the whole ground and necessarily insure all the reforms sought to be accomplished by piecemeal legislation. If a metropolitan board of control is created it will form the central executive head, under which subordinate departments will be placed. Among these should be a board of public works, with full power to make public improvements commensurate with the rapid growth and future prospects of the metropolis. Instead of any experiments under the ground or up in the air we might then have the Fifth avenue in all its splendid dimensions opened through to the Battery. together with the Seventh and the Fourth avenues. With four broad avenues thus extending through the length of the city railroads could be run on three of them, affording ample facilities for all the travel of the next hulf a sive character, which may be accepted, to give entury, without any risk of obstruction delay. Under the same authority our piers and wheree would be properly managed. Shippers would pay an adequate sam for wharfage, and the owners and lessees would be compelled to keep the docks in a condition equal to the demands of commerce. All the buses of an inefficient and dishonest government would be swept away at once and every necessary reform would be secured. This is the sort of legislative interference that the citizens demand, and they ask the Senators of the State to assume the character of far-seeing statesmen, and not of mere tinkerers at reform.

DISTINCTION FOR CONCIRESS.—The question whether one of the late mebel States can be considered as a State in the ratification of a constitutional amendment and still be not a State entitled to representation in Congress, has created much confusion throughout the country and in Congress itself. Mr. Fessenden, however, in the Senate debate of Thursday last, threw some light upon the subject. He said that the men pretending to act upon the amendment abolishing slavery in the !stely insurgent States were not the Legislature in any case until Congress saw fit to recognize them as such. But even Mr. Fessenden was puzzied to answer the question as to when one of these excluded States may be deemed competent to vote in the ratification of an amendment of the constitution. We think, however, that the case admits of a very simple explanation. The States, represented in the general government are in law the United States. Otherwise all our federal legislation since 1861 goes for nothing. The States, therefore, represented in Congress as members of the government, and only those, are competent to ratify a coastitutional amendment. Tennessee, on the other hand, as one of the lately insurgent States, in ratifying the pending constitutional amendment, cannot be counted in the ratification, because at the time of the act she was not, in the eye of the law, one of the United States, not being represented or recognized in Congress. Her ratification secured her admission, s embracing the terms of restoration proposed by Congress, but it goes no further. It was only with her reinstatement as a State in full communion that Tennessee became qualified to be counted, yes or may, in the ra iffection of said amendment. The ratification of the amendment by the outside States respectively amounts, then, to an acceptance of the terms proposed by Congress for their restoration into

the official membership of the United States and nothing more; for surely no State, until recognized in this capacity by Congress, has a right to vote as a State upon an amendment of the constitution of the United States. We respectfully submit to our wise men of Contween the States outside and those inside the two houses as completely solving the difficulty suggested. We must have some system of legislation and uniformity and consistency in this business, or we shall never get through with it.

There are more absurd propositions made in a great measure from the ignorance of mem fluence which the national banks have secure in that body. Among the most objectionable and one of the last measures introduced was that of Mr. Pomeroy, a Senator from Kansas It is called a biff to equalize the currency of the United States, and provides that all notes of the national banking associations shall be made legal tenders, to the same extent and for all purposes for which Treasury notes, called legal tenders, are so made. It provides also for the withdrawal of government legal tenders from circulation—the same as the bill of last session, only in a slower manner for the first year—thus looking to the ultimate extinguishment of the present legal tender currency and the perpetuation of the national bank circulation. Mr. Pomeroy makes the great mistake of

beginning at the wrong end—of putting the cart before the horse. If he had proposed to withdraw the national bank currency and substitute therefor government legal tenders he would have been acting like a sensible man. We agree with him that it would be better to have only one kind of currency; but it should be government legal tenders, and not the notes of private corporations guaranteed by the govrament. Why should the government give hese private companies—these individual capialists—the benefit of a national circulation worth more than twenty million dollars a year? What claim have these monopolizing corporations to such an enormous gratuity Why should the taxpayers of the country be called upon to contribute to the vast profits of hese capitalists without any corresponding dvantages-without, indeed, any advantages at all? If they want to do a banking business let them do it on government legal tenders. In this way the people, and not private companies, would get the profits of a national circulation. If Congress would substitute legal tenders for the national bank currency it would with that amount buy up or cancel the interest bearing

bonds now deposited by the national banks from which these banks draw interest—some

three hundred millions or more—and thus save

twenty millions a year to the Treasury. What

more simple? What more natural? Yet our dull legislators do not or will not understand it. The Senator from Kansas assumes that the national bank circulation is as good as the legal tender for currency. We do not think so, nor do the people of this country think so; for in a great orisis the security given by the banks for their circulation might not realize enough to redeem their notes. The loss would fall upon the people, either directly or indirectly, through the government having to redeem them, while everybody knows the gov erament is always good for its notes. The Bank of England, all through its existence, has paid largely to the British government for the privilege of its circulation, and yet we make a fre gift of such a valuable privilege in this country to private associations. We do not believe that such a state of things can continue to exist; and as to the proposition to make the circulation of the national banks legal tenders, it is simply absurd and dangerous. We hope some statesman may be found in Congress who will mature a bill of a comprehenrency, and no other. That is the way to put an end to all such tinkering schemes as this of

Mr. Pomeroy.

TAMMANY PAINTED BY A MASTER HAND.-We would respectfully call upon the Sachems of Tammany for a report of the speech of Mayor Hoffman at the meeting held to consider the question of the proposed sale of the Old Wigwam. We understand that the Mayor advocated the sale, and gave for his reason that the mud and filth of the old den clung to the character of Tammany, and made it offensive to the sight and a stence in the nostrils of the people of the State," He declared that the bad reputation of Tammany was fatal to the success of any candidate she might put forth, and gave as his opinion that this must continue to be so until she was purified from garret to basement. They should have a new, clean building up town, he said, and this might make the character of Tammany look brighter and clearer. But the mud and impurity of the Old Wigwem could not be shaken off by Temmany so long as they remained in that notorious hall. He did not wish a change of name ; for there were associations with Tammany that none would desire to forget. But, like the building she had grown foul and filthy, and needed purification and good air and cleanliness, unless she wanted to crumble to pieces and become a worthless and offensive ruin. This. we learn from good authority, was the substance of Mayor Hoffman's remarks. The speech is the most sensible one he ever made, and should be published in full. But the Sachems refused to get rid of their "mud and filth." They

would not sell the hall. CAROLINA .- A few months before the war the State bonds of Georgia sold at 106, and those of North Carolina at 104. Last full the State of Georgia were offered in New York and were taken at 99. To-day North Carolina bonds, with six per cent accrued interest added, are selling at fifty cents on the dollar. Georgia has a loyal Governor, who is doing all be can to induce the State to adopt the constitutional amendment and regain her position in the Union. North Carolina is growing more and more disloyal and has recently elected a United States Senator whose open and defiant secessionism is so notorious as to render his election a direct insult to the loyal Congress. These facts speak for themselves. If the Southern States would see their prosperity restored and their bonds again at a premium they must repudiate the

old political leaders who have plunged th question of restoration for themselves by the

Vital Statistics of the City.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statis les brings to our recollection the deplorabl fact that during the past week there were no less than twenty-one deaths in the city caused by fire and explosion. We can infer from this low little safety for human life there is in this crowded metropolis, how gross the careless ess in the construction of tenement buildings, and how absolute the necessity for better laws upon this subject. We are almost tired of calling attention to the frequent loss of life occurring from want of proper means of escape from those traps which avarice has set for its poor victims, and from the habit of storing explosive materials within the limits of the

Let us hope that the Legislature which will convene in a few days will take some active steps towards a remedy. The mortuary statistics for the week show four hundred and thirty three deaths from all causes -an increas of forty-eight over the previous week. Considering the peculiar location of New York lying as it does between two noble rivers, and basking, as it were, upon the very borders of the ocean, it ought to be the healthiest city in the world. Enjoying a climate almost unex-ceptionable, and free from the local missma which afflicts many other cities in different portions of the world, there appears to be no ason why it should not show a lighter record of mortality than these statistics present. And yet the number of deaths in New York is greater in proportion to its population not nly to Philadelphia and other American cities, but to London, with its sluggish malrous Thames flowing through the heart of it, and the miasmatic marshes which outlie it.

We must attribute this fact to two or three

very prominent causes. First, the crowded tate of many localities in the centre of the city; next, the insufficient sanitary measures adopted to preserve the public health, which, slthough greatly improved under the present Board of Health, are still defective; and again, to the large influx of foreign population amounting at certain periods to about forty thousand a month, who bring with them the eeds of disease from other countries and from shipboard. The latter cause is one which, perhaps, cannot be whelly removed, though a better system at Castle Garden might relieve us from a great deal of the evil. But there is a remedy for overcrowding dwellings by facilitating the communications by railroad and steamboats with the suburbs and the interior. With two fine water highways open all the year round for lines of steamboats, why should there not be a cheap means of transportation to and from the upper end of the island of Manhattan, Jersey and Long Island for those who labor in the city? The miserable manner in which the street railroads are consincted and the suffering which passengers are compelled to endure in the cars, deter many from living up town, where they could obtain comfortable enses in healthy localities, instead of packing memselves in tenements with reenty or thirty families. Until the city railroads and ferries are taken in charge by a board of control and removed from the hands of monopolists we cannot expect much reduction of mortality arising from overcrowded tenements. That will be the first measure of reliet in this direction. and we have no doubt that this is the principal cause after all of the unsatisfactory returns presented by the Registrar of Vital Statistics. Without plenty of fresh sir, good ventilation and facilities for personal eleanliness, it is impossible to preserve health, and none of these are to be had in tenement houses. While there is nothing alarming in the Registrar's report beyond the deaths by fire and explosion, it conyevs a caution which should not go unbeeded. and impresses upon us the necessity of legisla tive action to secure a better sanitary condition for this city, which nature manifestly designed to be the healthiest in the world.

from Mr. Stillman, the United States agent at Candia, which was published in the HERALD yesterday, shows that the Turkish authorities acted with great severity to the Candians during the late troubles in Crete. In times gone by the word Turk was synonymous with crucky; but we had heped that the progress of civilization and humanity in the present age had penetrated even the Ottoman empire. The acts of berbarity spoken of by Mr. Stillman ought to arouse the indignation of the Christian world. Such a barbarous power should not be permitted to exist in Europe and over Christian populations. While our government cannot interfere directly in the affairs of that part of the world, both it and the American people may do something in response to Mr. Stillman's call upon the friends of humanity in the case of the brave and suffering Candians.

munication received by the Secretary of State

A DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION AT THE EXTRANCE OF THE HARDON.—The wreck of the ship Kate Dyer, which was suffe on the first of the present month by colliding with the steamship Scotland, bears from Fire Island light south by west, and is distant about ten mails from Sandy Hook light. Her topsail yards are barely covered with water at low tide. The wreck hes directly in the track of inward bound vessels from the eastward, as well as the numerous coasting vessels that are continually passing between the Southern and Eastern ports The government officers, without submitting to the usual red tape routine, should set immediately upon the necessity of the case, and have the wreck removed be fore some serious damage to shipping is caused by it.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society closed yesterday. We have frequently alluded to its superiority over the exhibitions of previous years, and particularly to the fact that it has presented for the first time a remarkable and quite a large collection of water color drawings. Among these we have specified a vignette by Turner, and works by several other English artists in whom Ruskin has excited transmiantle curiartists in whom Ruskin has excited transatiantle cur-osity and interest. The drawings of Recetti, for instance, will have proved useful, if only by warning our artists against the exaggerations of the school with which his name is connected. Without egain particularizing the fine works of foreign and American artists which have made this exhibition attractive and successful, we will simply invite the favorable attention of the public to the nate of the Fund pictures, which is advertised in the HERALD as to bagin to-day, Pecember 23. Aside from the merits of several of these contributions from our best and most emissat resident artists, the beneroless purposes of the sale, which is for the benefit of sick and superannuated artists and of the widaws and orphans of deceased artists, are highly commendable.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Washington, N. C., Dac. 20, 1906.
The municipal election passed off to-day smid green excutement, but without serious disturbance. Job parson was stocked keys, by master for majority.

## THE WEATHER.

Remarkably Sudden Change in the

The Wenther Elsewhere.
TRESS Mosson, Dec. 20.—A heavy gale has
ng all day from the northwest. Very Yough BALTIMORS, Dec. 20.—Weather very cold to-day, and

ng rapidly. Dec. 20.—Thermometer six de

Skating in New York and Breeklyn Skating, though in order, was not very generall impated in. The three lakes in the Park were central and Harrison series were also graces by the sends of assolect few; but the visitation of the wind y ventred many from indulging in the partime the scasson. Major Oatman's Fifth avenue R enclosed a magnificent surface of amouth ice, and

for exercise.

IN EMODEXY

the skaling fraternity have every advantage. The special excellent condition and the patrons of the most entheusantic and vanturescene. The Union made the management of Mr. Wm. E. Came Mersey malestanded, and the accommentations provides injusting their encommentations provides injusted in the commentation of the model of the model of the model of the model are throughout the winder. The proof the Satellite Pond are now completing their amounts for an early reception of the public.

THE SHOWLE PARK SEATING FORD.

ments for an early reception of the public.

The JERONE PARK EXECUTE TOND

will be thrown open to the members of the Jockey Cl
and their families on Christmas Day, if a continuance
the cold weather be vacchasfed the sizaters. A spectrain will be provided for the accommodation of visite
who will leave the Harism depot, at the corner of Two
ty-fixth street and Fourth avenue, at a quartereleven in the morning, and proceed to Fordham, retuing at four o'clock. Piente baskets will be in order.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

The Ship General McClellan Resented Unia-

The ship General McClellan Resemed Usla-jured and Tewed to This City.

The ship General McClellan Capitan Leach, from Antworp, with freight and passengers for New York, which ran ashore opposite Patchogue, Long Island, on last Wodnesday morning, was rescued from her peri steaming Chamberlin. The wrecking schooner Johnson materially assisted in relieving the ship from total less. These vessels were sent from this city on last Wednesday night, about hine o'clock, the latter in tow of the

out to the ship and "hove taut." As the tide rese the effect was visible in the increased movement of the stranded vessel, and all four o'clock yesterday morning his floated over the har. She was then taken in tow by the tug and brought to this city.

As the palant ship passed from the bar into decoming an adversary a simultage of the professor for the road where and safety, a simultage of these broke for the road where and safety, a simultage of these professor for the passengers on bears the floatent McClellan, who were overloyed when they were informed that she was out of danger and steering once mere for New York.

The Johnson, Tomained to pick up the cable and anchors, and iny honcy where the pigs of lead had been thrown orghopard. This will probably be all recovered. Owing to the fair weather and sandy brack the ship has featinged facilous injury.

Assigned Serieus injury.

The cause of her going ashore was from standing in towards the beach in weather so calm that there was not wind for her to "go about."

Captain Leach, on grounding, felt his position very soutior, and beand his men were constantly at work, doing all in their power to remedy the disaster as much

doing as a possible.

The NeClellan has one hundred and saventy pass gars, among whom there is considerablesickness; a since the ship has been ashore, there have been ubirths of children, three of them y esterday morning. Ties British Bri Jubilee Ashere.

Bostos, Dec. 29, 1866.
The dritish brig Jubilee, from St. Johns, N. F., for

Boston, went ashore last night, one mile north of Scituate Light House, and is high and dry on the beach. The

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE The Countitutional Amendment Rejected to the House, Columns, Dec. 20, 1806.

The House rejected the constitutional amendment by a ete of ninety-five-against one. CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Interference of the Military Authorities Judge Fowte Orders the Indictment of the Military Officers Concerned. &c. Razaus, Dec. 20, 1866. Colonel Bomford, commanding the United States mili-

tary forces in this State, interfered and provonted the sheriff from inflicting corporeal punishment on the per-son of a negro this morning. Judge Daniel D. Foste ordered the indictment of all the military officers who were concerned in the transaction. The negre was re-turned. After receiving eight lashes the soldiers left she ground. Indictments will be issued against the officers. The negre will be whipped to morrow. Judge Fowth has called on the Governor to carry out the laws of the State.

FACILITIES FOR MEGRO TRANSPOSTATION TO DISTRICTS WHERE LABORERS ARE SCARGE.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29, General Eiddoo, of the Freedman Bureau, has announced his intention to furnish transportation to negroes from States where there is a superfluity of labor to those where it is scarce. He will extend unremak facilities to planters desiring laborars.

## MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.

New ORDERARS, Dec. 29, 1865.

The Charters, the official paper of Misacsuppi, makes that there are no laws in force in that state which pro-hibit freedman acquiring real estate, but, on the contrary, they purchase, and the courts make the purchases valid. Mor are they prevented bearing arms, up fleening togastor.